

REPORT

OF

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 4th November 1882.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of subscribers. | Dates of papers received and examined for the week. |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|---|
| BENGALI. | | | | |
| <i>Monthly.</i> | | | | |
| 1 | "Bhārat Shramajīvi" | Calcutta | 2,100 | |
| <i>Fortnightly.</i> | | | | |
| 2 | "Bhārat Hitaishī" | Burrisal | ..... |  |
| 3 | "Sansodhini" | Chittagong | 600 | |
| 4 | "Purva Pratidhwani" | Ditto | ..... |  |
| 5 | "Jātiya Suhrid" | Calcutta | ..... |  |
| 6 | "Tripurā Vartāvaha" | Commillah | ..... |  |
| <i>Weekly.</i> | | | | |
| 7 | "Ananda Bazar Patrikā" | Ditto | 700 | |
| 8 | "Arya Darpan" | Ditto | ..... | 27th October 1882. |
| 9 | "Bangabāsi" | Ditto | ..... |  |
| 10 | "Bārtābaha" | Pubna | ..... |  |
| 11 | "Bhārat Bandhu" | Calcutta | ..... |  |
| 12 | "Bhārat Mihir" | Mymensing | 671 | |
| 13 | "Bengal Advertiser" | Calcutta | 2,000 | |
| 14 | "Bardwān Sanjivani" | Burdwan | 296 | |
| 15 | "Chāruvartā" | Sherepore, Mymensing | ..... |  |
| 16 | "Dacca Prakāsh" | Dacca | 350 | |
| 17 | "Dūt" | Calcutta | ..... |  |
| 18 | "Education Gazette" | Hooghly | 745 | 3rd November 1882. |
| 19 | "Grāmvartā Prakāshikā" | Comercolly | ..... |  |
| 20 | "Halisahar Prakāshikā" | Calcutta | ..... |  |
| 21 | "Hindu Ranjikā" | Beauleah, Rājshāhye... | 200 | |
| 22 | "Medinī" | Midnapore | ..... |  |
| 23 | "Murshidābād Patrikā" | Berhampore | 487 | |
| 24 | "Murshidābād Pratinidhi" | Ditto | ..... |  |
| 25 | "Navavibhākar" | Calcutta | 850 | |
| 26 | "Paridarshak" | Sylhet | ..... |  |
| 27 | "Pratikār" | Berhampore | 275 | |
| 28 | "Rajshahye Samvād" | Beauleah | ..... |  |
| 29 | "Rungpore Dik Prakāsh" | Kakiniā, Rungpore | 250 | |
| 30 | "Sādhārani" | Chinsurah | 500 | |
| 31 | "Sahachar" | Calcutta | 500 | |
| 32 | "Som Prakāsh" | Changripottā, 24-Perghs. | ..... |  |
| 33 | "Sudhākar" | Mymensing | ..... |  |
| 34 | "Sulabha Samāchār" | Calcutta | 4,000 | 28th October 1882. |
| 35 | "Srihatta Prakāsh" | Sylhet | 440 | |
| <i>Daily.</i> | | | | |
| 36 | "Samvād Prabhākar" | Calcutta | 700 | 2nd & 3rd November 1882. |
| 37 | "Samvād Purnachandrodaya" | Ditto | 300 | 28th October to 3rd November 1882. |
| 38 | "Samāchār Chandrikā" | Ditto | 625 | 3rd November 1882. |
| 39 | "Banga Vidya Prakāshikā" | Ditto | 500 | 28th October to 4th November 1882. |
| 40 | "Prabhāti" | Ditto | ..... |  |
| 41 | "Samāchār Sudhābarsan" | Ditto | | |
| ENGLISH AND URDU. | | | | |
| <i>Weekly.</i> | | | | |
| 42 | "Urdu Guide" | Ditto | 365 | 4th November 1882. |

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|-----|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---|
| | HINDI. | | | |
| | <i>Weekly.</i> | | | |
| 43 | "Behár Bandhu" | Bankipore, Patna ... | 500 | |
| 44 | "Bhárat Mitra" | Calcutta ... | 500 | |
| 45 | "Sár Sudhánidhi" | Ditto ... | 200 | |
| 46 | "Uchit Baktá" | Ditto ... | ..... |  |
| | PERSIAN. | | | |
| | <i>Weekly.</i> | | | |
| 47 | "Jám-Jahán-numá" | Ditto ... | 250 | 3rd November 1882. |
| | URDU. | | | |
| | <i>Weekly.</i> | | | |
| 48 | "Akhbár-i-Darussaltanat" | Ditto ... | ..... |  |
| | <i>Bi-Weekly.</i> | | | |
| 49 | "Amir-ul-Akhbár" | Ditto ... | ..... |  |
| | ASSAMESE. | | | |
| | <i>Monthly.</i> | | | |
| 50 | "Assam Vilásiní" | Sibsagar ... | ..... |  |
| | URIYA. | | | |
| | <i>Weekly.</i> | | | |
| 51 | "Utkal Dípiká" | Cuttack ... | 200 | |
| 52 | "Utkal Darpan" | Balasore ... | 160 | |
| 53 | "Balasore Samvad Váhika" | Ditto ... | 125 | |
| 54 | "Purusottam Patriká" | Pooree ... | ..... |  |
| | <i>Fortnightly.</i> | | | |
| 55 | "Mayurbhunj Pákshik Pátriká" | Mayurbhunj ... | ..... |  |
| | HINDI. | | | |
| | <i>Monthly.</i> | | | |
| 56 | "Kshatriya Patriká" | Patna ... | ..... |  |

POLITICAL.

We extract the following observations from an article in the *Sulabha Samáchar*, of the 28th October, headed

SULABHA SAMACHAR,
October 28th, 1882.

Maharajah Dhuleep Singh and the
British Government.

"Maharajah Dhuleep Singh and the British Government." Nobody will deny that the

British Government has conferred many benefits upon this country, but it is to be regretted that there are certain matters which are a reproach to it. Of these, one only will be mentioned in this article. Government stands in the relation of a parent and guardian to the people of India, and particularly to minor native princes who, but for the protection granted them by the paramount power, would be a prey to the intrigues of designing men by whom they are surrounded. Unfortunately, however, the condition of a minor native prince, placed under the guardianship of the British Government, too often resembles that of the hare in the fable who escaped from the hunter only to fall a prey to the hounds. Government makes *Sahibs* of these minors and gives them an education suited to the circumstances of European children—an education which succeeds in making them lose all sympathy with men of their own race. They become exceedingly partial to European dress, European food, European sports and entertainments and European company, and everything native at length comes to be disliked by them. In time they come to forget their own dignity and fail to perceive the meanness of courting the favours of low-born and low-minded Europeans. These remarks are painfully illustrated in the case of Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, the son of Runjeet Singh of the Punjab. The former was a ward of the British Government by whom he was educated.

Could not Dhuleep Singh be given a better education? Who is responsible for his debasement? No sane person believes that, like Catewayo, Dhuleep Singh will be ever restored to his kingdom; as for his allowances, India cannot pay him one cowrie more. There could be no more reckless waste of public money than the payment of an allowance to a person who hates India so intensely as Dhuleep Singh

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

2. The *Samvad Purna Chandrodaya*, of the 1st November, directs the attention of Government to the desirability of having most of the proceedings of the Government of India, which are now printed at Simla, henceforth printed at Calcutta. This would cost Government less than at present. There are many kinds of work done at the Secretariats, such as the indexing, which might be done at Calcutta and the papers conveniently printed here. If this suggestion were adopted, there would be no need of taking so many assistants to Simla as at present.

SAMVAD
PURNA CHANDRO-
DAYA,
November 1st, 1882.

3. The *Samvad Prabhakar*, of the 3rd November, thinks that, as Bengali parents now seem solicitous to confer high education on their girls, that is a reason why the Government should look with increased interest to the high education of Bengali boys. The enforcement of the scheme of local self-government will in particular call for education of a high order among the natives, in order that it may be successfully carried out by them. Men of small education can neither be of service to themselves nor to the Government.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR
November 3rd, 1882.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 4th November 1882.

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